(a) water storage capacity of Chambal Basin, Mahi Basin, Banas Basin in Rajasthan separately;

(b) exploration capacity, basin-wise thereof along with the amount of water being used;

(c) the schemes prepared by Central or State Government for using rest of the amount of water; and

(d) if not, whether Government would take action in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the live storage capacity of completed projects in Chambal basin (excluding that of projects of Banas sub-basin), Banas sub-basin and Mahi basin are 2881.54 million cubic meter (Mcum), 924.6 Mcum and 2254.25 Mcum respectively. Basin-wise information about ground water storage capacity are not assessed. The annual replenishable ground water resources for Rajasthan has been assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Department as 11,560 Mcum. Overall stage of ground water development in the State has been found be about 125%.

(c) and (d) Government of Rajasthan has taken up several major and medium irrigation projects and the total live storage capacity of the projects under construction in Rajasthan has been estimated to be 1425.95 Mcum. Government of India also promotes rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water with a view to ensure sustainability of the resource. A scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Groundwater through Dugwells" with allocation of Rs. 317.15 crores for Rajasthan has been sanctioned during Eleventh Plan.

Water demand of India

2449. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the study report released by Water Resources Group recently, India's water demand will be highest in the world in next 20 years;

(b) whether majority demand of water *i.e.* 80 per cent is likely from agriculture as farmers plant more rice, wheat and sugar to feed India's growing population; and

(c) if so, in what manner the shortfall proposed to be prevented specially in agriculture indicating the recommendations made in this regard by National Water Mission set up by Government in 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The report titled "Charting Our Water Future: Economic frameworks to inform decision-making" brought out by the 2030 Water Resources Group includes detailed case studies in four key countries and regions: India, China, the State of Sao Paulo in Brazil and South Africa. The aggregate demand of water for India by 2030 has been projected to be 1498 billion cubic meter (BCM) with about 80% for agriculture. As per the assessment made by Central Water Commission, the total water requirement by the year 2050 would be about 1447 BCM. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has

assessed that total water requirement would be about 1180 BCM under high demand scenario by the year 2050 with achievement of desired level of overall irrigation efficiencies.

The need for the utmost efficiency in water utilization and public awareness of the importance of its conservation has been highlighted in the National Water Policy. The National Water Policy states that (a) the water resources should be conserved, (b) water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent, (c) efficiency of utilization in diverse uses of water should be optimized and (d) there is urgent need of paradigm shift in the management of water resources sector. Several measures for development and improved management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), scheme for Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. The Government of India have formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development (NPP) which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins.

Irrigation projects

†2450. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set any State-wise target to complete the irrigation projects for the current year;

(b) if so, the total number of these irrigation projects, State-wise; and

(c) whether all the projects will be completed by the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) As per Report of the Working Group on Water Resources for Eleventh Five Year Plan 178 projects were proposed to be completed during Tenth Plan, out of which 102 projects only could be completed and remaining 76 (16 Major, 51 Medium and 9 ERM) projects also would be required to be completed during Eleventh Plan. State-wise break-up of these projects is given in Statement. (*See* below) There were 477 projects (166 Major, 222 Medium and 89 ERM) identified for spillover to Eleventh Plan, whereas 309 new irrigation projects (78 Major, 145 Medium and 86 ERM) were proposed to be taken up during Eleventh Five Year Plan. Out of which 338 projects (73 Major, 133 Medium and 132 ERM) were identified as likely to be completed during Eleventh Plan. State-wise break-up of these projects is enclosed at Statement. (*See* below)

Irrigation is a State subject and planning execution, funding as well as priority of execution and completion of above said irrigation projects is within the purview of the respective State Governments depending upon their own priority.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.